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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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The Official Organ of
**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 2, Part 4 (pp. 97-128)

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5**: 5-13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 2, Part 4) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*).**(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases**

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vol. 2, Part 4) in relation to the following names:—

- (1) *Ligia* Weber, 1795, *Ligia* Fabricius, 1798, and *Carcinus* Leach, 1814 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (Z.N.(S.)209).
- (2) *Capsus* Fabricius, 1803 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Z.N.(S.)211).
- (3) the names *quadratus* Fabricius, 1787, and *albicans* Bosc, [1801–1802], as alternative trivial names for the Sand Crab (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (Z.N.(S.)271).
- (4) *Tettigonia* and *Acrida*: proposed validation of, as from Linnaeus, 1758 (application submitted under *Opinion* 124) (Z.N.(S.)328).

2. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4: 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals "Nature" and "Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,

*Secretary to the International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature.*

Secretariat of the
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature,
28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

10th April 1951.

**PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS
OF THE GENERIC NAMES "LIGIA" FABRICIUS, 1798,
(CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER ISOPODA) AND "CARCIN-
US" LEACH, 1814 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER
DECAPODA)**

By the late ALIDA M. BUITENDIJK AND L. B. HOLTHUIS
(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)209)

The object of the present application is to secure authority from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for the continued use of the well-known generic names *Ligia* Fabricius, 1798 (Class Crustacea, Order Isopoda) and *Carcinus* Leach, 1814 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) in their accustomed sense.

Rathbun pointed out in 1904 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **17**: 172), that the generic name *Ligia* Weber, 1795 (*Nomencl. ent.* : 92) preoccupies, and therefore renders invalid, the generic name *Ligia* Fabricius, 1798 (*Suppl. Ent. syst.*: 296, 301). Weber in his list of names—he gave no descriptions—was the first author to publish the name *Ligia*. In using this name, he cited with it the name *Cancer*, which he placed in brackets (parentheses), to indicate that the species placed by him in the genus *Ligia* were referred by Fabricius to the genus *Cancer* Linnaeus. Under the generic name *Ligia*, Weber cited three specific names, namely *Ligia inflexa*, *Ligia 3-cuspidata* and *Ligia granaria*. The first two of these specific names were at that time *nomina nuda*, but the trivial name (*granaria*) comprised in the third of these names had already been published, in the binominal combination *Cancer granarius*, by Herbst in 1783 (*Versuch einer Naturgeschichte der Krabben und Krebse* **1**: 107, pl. 2, fig. 28); this name had been referred to also by Fabricius in 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **2**: 442). We see therefore that at the time when Weber first published the generic name *Ligia*, he cited under that name the trivial name of only one previously described and named species, viz. *Cancer granarius* Herbst, 1783. That species is therefore the type species of the genus *Ligia* Weber, 1795, by monotypy.

The nominal species *Cancer granarius* Herbst, 1783, was based upon the "langwerpig-vierkante Zee-Krabbe" of Slabber (1769–1778, *Naturkuundige Verlustigingen* : 159, pl. 18, Fig. 1), since Herbst's figure is a copy of that given by Slabber, and his description of this species is an abbreviated translation of Slabber's Dutch text. It is now known that Slabber's "species" (and therefore Herbst's) is merely the megalopa stage of the common shore crab *Carcinus maenas* (Linnaeus, 175 (= *Cancer maenas* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1**: 627). From the taxonomic standpoint, the genus *Ligia* Weber, 1795, is identical with the genus *Carcinus* Leach, 1814, and accordingly the name *Carcinus* Leach is a subjective junior synonym of, and falls to, the name *Ligia* Weber. After Weber (1795) the generic name *Ligia* was never used for a genus of Brachyura. On the other hand the generic name *Carcinus* came into general use for the extremely common shore crab (*Cancer maenas* Linnaeus) from the coasts of the North Atlantic.

The name *Ligia* Fabricius, 1798, was published by that author for a genus of Isopods, represented by *Oniscus oceanicus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 : 1061), which was selected as the type species of this genus by Latreille in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 423). It has ever since been generally used by authors in this sense up to the time of the publication of Rathbun's paper in 1904. Since then, it has been discarded by some American authors in favour of the name *Ligyda* Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse Nature* : 101). This name is quite unfamiliar to European authors, while at least one American author (W. G. van Name), who for a time used this name later (1936) reverted to the name *Ligia* Fabricius in his monographic work, "The American Land and Fresh-water Isopod Crustacea" (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 71).

In the light of the considerations advanced above, it is considered most advisable—in view of the enormous confusion which otherwise is inevitable—that the Commission should suppress, under its plenary powers, the generic name *Ligia* Weber, 1795, and should validate the generic name *Ligia* Fabricius, 1798, with *Oniscus oceanicus* Linnaeus, 1767, as its type species (by subsequent selection by Latreille (1810)) and should place this name, so validated, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

The adoption of the foregoing proposal, by eliminating the name *Ligia* Weber, 1795, will serve the further important purpose of removing one of the two causes which at present invalidate the well-known and still commonly used generic name *Carcinus* Leach, 1814 (*in* Brewster's *Edinburgh Ency.* 7 : 390) (type species, by monotypy : *Cancer maenas* Linnaeus, 1758). Before however the name *Carcinus* Leach could become the valid generic name for the common shore crab, it would be necessary for the Commission to use its plenary powers to suppress the earlier name *Carcinus* Latreille, 1796 (*Precis Caract. génér. Ins.* : 197), which, as pointed out by Rathbun in 1897 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* 11 : 164), at present makes Leach's generic name *Carcinus* an invalid junior homonym. On the authority of Stebbing (1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. 29 : 1669), we may conclude that the genus *Carcinus* Latreille, in the original description of which no species was cited by name, is synonymous with *Gammarus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 418), and thus belongs to the Amphipoda. The name *Carcinus* Latreille has never been used by any subsequent author, and its suppression under the plenary powers would therefore encounter no difficulty whatever.

Rathbun's re-discovery (1897) of the long-neglected name *Carcinus* Latreille, 1796, and, more particularly, her substitution (1897) of the new generic name *Carcinides* Rathbun for the generic name *Carcinus* Leach for the common shore crab, led to a break in the uniformity of the practice of carcinologists in naming the common shore crab; some authors (*e.g.*, Pesta; Monod) followed Rathbun in discarding the name *Carcinus* Leach in favour of the name *Carcinides* Rathbun, 1897; while others (*e.g.*, Bouvier, Lebour, Gurney, Balas) continued to use the name *Carcinus* Leach, notwithstanding the fact that, as rightly pointed out by Rathbun, this name is invalid. That, in spite of this, the name *Carcinus* Leach has continued to be used by the

great majority of carcinologists—only a few using the name *Carcinides*—is striking evidence of the general reluctance to abandon the use of this name.

In order to prevent the great confusion which would follow the strict application of the *Règles* in the present case, and to put an end to such confusion as has already arisen through the adoption by a limited number of workers, of the changes recommended by Rathbun, we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers :—

(a) to suppress the under-mentioned generic names both for the purposes of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(i) *Ligia* Weber, 1795 ;

(ii) *Carcinus* Latreille, 1796 ;

(b) to validate the under-mentioned generic names :—

(i) *Ligia* Fabricius, 1798 ;

(ii) *Carcinus* Leach, 1814 ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with the type species severally specified below :—

(a) *Ligia Fabricius*, 1798 (type species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : *Oniscus oceanicus* Linnaeus, 1767) (gender of generic name : feminine) ;

(b) *Carcinus* Leach, 1814 (type species, by monotypy : *Cancer maenas* Linnaeus, 1758) (gender of generic name : masculine) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic names, proposed in (1) (a) above to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Ligia* Weber, 1795 (suppressed under (1) (a) (i) above) ;

(b) *Carcinus* Latreille, 1796 (suppressed under (1) (a) (ii) above) ;

(c) *Carcinides* Rathbun, 1897 (an objective synonym of *Carcinus* Leach, 1814) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *maenas* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer maenas*) ;

(b) *oceanicus* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Oniscus oceanicus*).

**ON THE GENERIC NAME "LIGIA" AS USED BY WEBER,
1795, AND BY FABRICIUS IN 1798 (CLASS CRUSTACEA,
ORDERS DECAPODA AND ISOPODA RESPECTIVELY)**

By POUL HEEGAARD

(*University of Copenhagen, Denmark*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)209)

In March, 1949, I submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature an application that it should use its plenary powers in order to prevent the confusion which would be inevitable if the *Règles* were to be strictly applied to the generic name *Ligia*, in view of the fact that the name *Ligia* Fabricius, 1798, is an invalid junior homonym of the name *Ligia* Weber, 1795, for this would mean that the name *Ligia*, which for 150 years has been almost universally applied to an extremely well-known genus of Isopods, could no longer be applied in this way.

I have been informed by the Secretary to the International Commission that in January, 1946, the Commission received an identical application from Dr. A. M. Buitendijk and Dr. L. B. Holthuis, of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leyden, and that this application will be published as soon as possible in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, with a view to an early decision being taken by the International Commission on this important question. The Secretary to the Commission has communicated to me a copy of the joint application prepared by Dr. Buitendijk and Dr. Holthuis, with which I find myself in complete agreement. Accordingly, instead of myself submitting an application on this case, I desire fully to associate myself with and to support the joint application referred to above.

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VARY
THE TYPE SPECIES OF "CAPSUS" FABRICIUS, 1803
(CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA) IN ORDER TO
VALIDATE EXISTING NOMENCLATORIAL PRACTICE**

By W. E. CHINA, Sc.D.

(Deputy Keeper, Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History),
London)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)211)

The object of the present application is to seek the help of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in preventing the confusion which would inevitably arise if the *Règles* were strictly applied in the case of the generic name *Capsus* Fabricius, 1803 (*Syst. Rhyng.*: 241) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera).

The relevant facts are as follows: The genus *Capsus* Fabricius, as recognised by the majority of hemipterists, is based upon the species included in it by Fabricius as *Capsus ater* (= *Cimex ater* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1**: 447). This species is treated as the type species of this genus, Reuter, Kirkaldy and other authors having claimed that Fabricius himself so designated this species in 1803. Fabricius did not, however, designate any type species in the work under consideration and it is necessary therefore to ascertain which of the species included in this genus in 1803 was first subsequently selected as the type species of the genus.

The first type selection made for this genus was that made by Latreille in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arach. Ins.*: 433), the species so selected being cited as *Cimex spissicornis* Fabr., i.e., the species originally described as *Cimex spissicornis* Fabricius, 1777 (*Gen. Ins.*: 300). The species so named is currently accepted as being identical with *Cimex meriopterus* Scopoli, 1763 (*Ent. carn.*: 131).

The acceptance of this species as the type species of the genus *Capsus* Fabricius would involve the transfer of the well-known generic name *Capsus* from the sub-family now known as CAPSINAE to the sub-family now known as CYLLECORINAE, the introduction of the name MIRINAE for the sub-family now known as CAPSINAE, and the replacement of the genus *Capsus*, as at present understood, by the genus *Rhopalotomus* Fieber, 1858 (*Wien. ent. Monats.* **2**: 307).

The acceptance of the foregoing changes would undoubtedly lead, at the generic level, to greater confusion than uniformity. Further, such a change in the meaning to be attached to the generic name *Capsus* would involve the

loss of a group name based upon the name of this genus. This would be very regrettable since the term "Capsid" for the family is well established among economic entomologists in Britain. In order to prevent the confusion which would follow the strict application of the *Règles* in this case, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

- (1) to use its plenary powers :—
 - (a) to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Capsus* Fabricius, 1803, made prior to the proposed decision ;
 - (b) to designate *Cimex ater* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;
- (2) to place the generic name *Capsus* Fabricius, 1803 (type species, by designation under the plenary powers, as proposed in (1) (b) above : *Cimex ater* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* (gender of generic name : masculine) ;
- (3) to place the trivial name *ater* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Cimex ater*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

REQUEST FOR VIEWS OF SPECIALISTS ON THE QUESTION WHETHER THE SUBSTITUTION, AS REQUIRED BY THE "RÈGLES", OF THE NAME "QUADRATUS" FABRICIUS, 1787, FOR THE NAME "ALBICANS" BOSC, [1801-1802], AS THE TRIVIAL NAME OF THE SAND CRAB (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) WOULD GIVE RISE TO CONFUSION OR INSTABILITY

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)271)

At its Session held in Paris in 1948, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, after reviewing the information available, decided to cancel its earlier *Opinion* 13 as being "incomplete and, in part, incorrect." At the same time the Commission agreed upon the adoption of *Opinions* on all the issues raised in *Opinion* 13, except that regarding the trivial name to be used for the Sand Crab, which, as explained below, was reserved for further consideration.

2. On this question the Commission gave a ruling that, under the *Règles*, the correct trivial name for this species was *quadratus* Fabricius, 1787 (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer quadratus*) and not the name *albicans* Bosc, [1801-1802] (as published in the binominal combination *Ocypoda albicans*), as had incorrectly been stated in *Opinion* 13. The Commission decided, however, before finally rendering an *Opinion* in this sense, to ascertain from interested specialists whether the substitution of the name *quadratus* Fabricius for the name *albicans* Bosc as the trivial name of the Sand Crab would be likely to give rise to "confusion and instability." The Commission placed on record that, if specialists were to consider that the adoption for this species of the trivial name *quadratus* Fabricius would lead to these results, it would forthwith use its plenary powers for the purpose of suppressing the foregoing name, thus validating the name *albicans* Bosc.

3. A full account of the considerations which led up to the foregoing decisions is given in the *Official Record of Proceedings* of the International Commission at its Paris Session, 14th Meeting, Conclusion 53 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4: 573-580).

4. In accordance with the procedure described above, specialists in this group are particularly requested to send to the International Commission as soon as possible, statements describing current nomenclatorial practice in this matter and setting out their views on the question of the possible use of the plenary powers in this case. Such statements should be addressed to the Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the Secretariat of the Commission (28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE TERMS "TETTIGONIA" AND "ACRIDA" (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER ORTHOPTERA) AS SUBGENERIC NAMES AS FROM LINNAEUS, 1758 (APPLICATION SUBMITTED IN RESPONSE TO THE INVITATION GIVEN IN 'OPINION' 124)

By ASHLEY B. GURNEY

(Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z. N.(S.)328)

The following application is hereby submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature: (1) that *Tettigonia* Linnaeus be accepted as of subgeneric value as from 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 429), under the plenary powers, and that it be added to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Gryllus viridissimus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species; (2) that *Acrida* Linnaeus be accepted as of subgeneric value as from 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 427), under the plenary powers, and that it be added to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with *Gryllus turritus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species.

1. *Tettigonia*

Tettigonia is one of six subdivisions¹ of *Gryllus* recognised by Linnaeus, 1758, and used by him in a sense corresponding to subgenera of modern workers. Although this term was invalidated as of 1758 by *Opinion* 124 (1936), most taxonomic workers in the Orthoptera use the generic name *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, and the great majority of taxonomists and general entomologists utilise the orthopterous name TETTIGONIIDAE.² This family name dates from the supergeneric group Tettigoniae of Stoll, 1787 (*Spectres, Mantes*, etc. T. 1, Amsterdam), which was given the now accepted family ending -idae by Krauss, 1902 (*Zool. Anz.* 25: 538). The only other family names that have been widely used in the same sense are LOCUSTIDAE and PHASGONURIDAE.³ The former is obviously unavailable here because *Locusta* is restricted to another family by *Opinion* 158 (1945). The name PHASGONURIDAE dates from Kirby, 1891 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1891: 405), but has been used less generally than TETTIGONIIDAE, and in recent years relatively little, partly because of the assumption on the part of many workers that *Phasgonura* Stephens, 1835 (*Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Mand. 6: 15) (Type species: *Gryllus viridissimus* Linnaeus) is a synonym of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758 (see discussion of type species below). Validation of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus would permit the continued general use of the family name TETTIGONIIDAE, thus avoiding further confusion in the nomenclature of an Order, the family names of which were formerly subject to frequent changes, but which in recent years have gradually become more standardised. The practice of working orthopterists indicates the desirability of validating *Tettigonia* Linnaeus.

There are differences of opinion concerning the species to be accepted as the type species of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, and in the event of *Tettigonia* being validated, it is important that the type species be fixed beyond further argument. The use of the plenary powers may be necessary to fix as the type species the species which will create least confusion in the nomenclature of the Orthoptera. The majority of current workers accept *Gryllus viridissimus* Linnaeus as the type species, but I agree with Roberts, 1941 (*Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **67**: 30-31) that the first definite selection was that of Kirby, 1890 (*Sci. Proc. Roy. Dublin Soc.* **6**: 481), *Gryllus verrucivorus* Linnaeus. If the latter selection is accepted, as should be done under a strict interpretation of the Rules, the genus *Decticus* Serville, 1831 (*Ann. Sci. nat. Paris* **22**: 159) (Type species: *Gryllus verrucivorus* Linnaeus) would fall as a synonym of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, at the same time invalidating the well-known subfamily name DECTICINAE.

Uvarov, 1923 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1923**: 493) and others have considered that Leach, 1815 (*Edinburgh Encyclopedia*: 120) selected *Gryllus viridissimus* Linnaeus as the type species of *Tettigonia*. Since Leach merely listed the species with no indication of type significance that I have discovered, type selection is not evident. Karny, 1908 (*Zool. Annalen, Z. f. Ges. Zool.* **2**: 202-208) has argued that *G. viridissimus* became the type species through the removal of all the other 16 species originally placed in *Tettigonia* by Linnaeus, 1758. Although selection of type species by elimination was once an accepted practice, it is believed to have no standing under present Rules except in the case of a genus containing two species when one is removed to be type species of another genus (*Opinion* 6, 1910) (Also see *Opinion* 62, 1914). Rehn, 1901 (*Canad. Ent.* **33**: 121) also reasoned by the method of elimination that *G. viridissimus* is the type species of *Tettigonia*, but his conclusion is so definite that it clearly constitutes a type selection, the first clear cut selection of that species, regardless of the reasoning involved.

Kirby, 1890 (*l.c.*) reviewed the originally included species of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus and by the method of elimination concluded that *G. verrucivorus* should be the type species. (Quotation from Kirby: "— which leaves *G. verrucivorus* as the type of *Tettigonia*.") While not accepting Kirby's method of arriving at a conclusion on the type species of *Tettigonia*, I believe, however, that his concluding statement, quoted above, constitutes a type selection, irrespective of the method used in reaching that conclusion.

In the interest of nomenclatorial stability, it appears advisable to fix *Gryllus viridissimus* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758.

2. Acrida

Acrida is the second subdivision of *Gryllus* recognised by Linnaeus, 1758. It is of prime importance as the basis of the family name ACRIDIDAE, and, since the acridids include a very large number of highly economic locusts and shorthorned grasshoppers, it is very desirable that stability of the family

name be achieved. A great majority of both systematists and economic entomologists now use the name ACRIDIDAE,² which is derived from the super-generic group *Acridites* of Latreille, 1825 (*Fam. Nat. Règne Anim.* : 414-416). All other names for the family are unsatisfactory because they lack priority, have had only a small amount of usage, or because they have been applied to different zoological groups in a manner that leads to confusion. For example, the name LOCUSTIDAE dates from the group *Locustariae* of Latrille, 1804 (*Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins.* 12 : 127-136), but at that time it was applied to katydids or long-horned grasshoppers (the TETIGONIIDAE of most current usage). In 1829, Stephens (*Brit. Ins.* : 301) applied the name LOCUSTIDAE to grasshoppers and locusts for the first time, and it has recently been done by Comstock, 1930 (*Introd. Ent.* : 252), Essig, 1942 (*College Ent.* : 90) and several others, though the name ACRIDIDAE is used by most modern taxonomists.³ To add to the confusion, Comstock, 1930 (*l.c.* : 254) used LOCUSTINAE for the subfamily of "spine-throated locusts," though the genus *Locusta* is not included in that subfamily, actually belonging to the group usually called the OEDIPODINAE.

A family name based on *Acrydium* has also been used, but *Acrydium* has been almost universally⁵ applied to the grouse-locusts (TETRIGIDAE), and so ACRYDIIDAE would be confusing if applied to locusts and grasshoppers.

In order for *Acrida* to be available as a basis for the family name ACRIDIDAE, it appears necessary that it be dated from Linnaeus, 1758, as that generic name was not subsequently brought into general use by orthopterists until the time of Stål, 1873 (*Rec. Orthopt.* 1 : 88, 95-100). Between the time of Linnaeus and Stål, Kirby, 1825 (*Zool. J.* 1 : 432) and Curtis, 1825 (*Brit. Ent.* 2 : 82) applied the name *Acrida* to katydids rather than to short-horned grasshoppers (see Roberts, *l.c.* : 5) so that it becomes essential to establish the validity of *Acrida* as from Linnaeus, 1758. Krauss, 1902 (*Zool. Anz.* 25 : 541) first selected a type species for *Acrida* Linnaeus : *Gryllus turrilus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Footnotes

1. Regarding the other sub-divisions of *Gryllus* Linnaeus, 1758 : *Locusta* was added to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* under *Opinion* 158 (1945) ; *Bulla* was suppressed as a homonym of *Bulla* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 725) (Mollusca) under the amendment to Article 34 of the International Code adopted at Padua, 1930 (referred to in *Opinion* 124, 1936) ; *Mantis*, as of 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 : 689), was added to the *Official List* under *Opinion* 149 (1943). Although, under the existing Rules, *Acheta* was not at any time validly proposed by Linnaeus, this generic name is available for use, dating from Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 279). Curtis, 1830 (*Brit. Ent.* 7 : 293) selected *Gryllus domesticus* Linnaeus, as the type species of the genus "*Acheta* Fab., Lea., Sam," this being the first valid selection, and it establishes *Acheta* in the same sense as formerly used, dating from Linnaeus, 1758. Karny, 1937 (*Gen. Insectorum* fasc. 206, Gryllacrididae : 213) listed *Acheta* Fabricius, 1775 (*nec.* Linnaeus) as a synonym of *Schizodactylus* Brullé, 1835, but that is a misapplication of the name, since *Acheta* has priority. Furthermore, no type selection of *Gryllus monstrosus* Drury, 1773, the type species of *Schizodactylus* and included in *Acheta* by Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 826), prior to 1830 has come to my attention. (Linnaeus, 1767, used *Mantis* in a generic sense, *Acrida* and *Acheta* in a subgeneric sense.)

2. The general use of TETIGONIIDAE and ACRIDIDAE is evidence by the utilisation of these family names in the volumes of the *Zoological Record* since 1922 (27 years). Both are the names currently used by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in the United States, and the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, for the British Commonwealth. The guidance in systematic entomology and large number of routine identifications furnished by these two

organizations constitute a great influence on the nomenclatorial usage of entomologists as a whole. Specialists in three outstanding centres of systematic work on Orthoptera, namely, London, Philadelphia and Paris, use the above family names. They also appear in the handbook, "Locusts and Grasshoppers," published by B. P. Uvarov in 1928 and are familiar to nearly all economic workers on grasshoppers.

ACRIDIDAE is the family name used in correspondence from the Anti-Locust Research Centre, in London, which organization is now co-ordinating most of the international work on large-scale grasshopper control and research.

Finally, a survey of published work by leading orthopterists throughout the world during the past fifteen years shows that the preponderance of usage favours the family names TETTIGONIDAE and ACRIDIDAE.

3. Although the Rules are definite on certain aspects of family names, there is need for further clarification. (See Sabrosky, 1947, *Amer. Naturalist* **81**: 153-160). (Articles 4 and 5 of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, and *Opinions* 133 (1936) and 141 (1943) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature concern family names.)

4. China and Fennah, 1946 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **12**: 707-712, 1945) pointed out the necessity of using TETIGONIA Geoffroy, 1762, under the rules, and recognized that under paragraph 1(d) of *Opinion* 147 (1943) the slight difference in spelling (one or two t's) in Linnaeus' and Geoffroy's names permits only one name to be valid.

5. Roberts, 1941 (*Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **67**: 24) has recently shown that, contrary to the traditional orthopterological practice, *Acrydium* Geoffroy, 1762, actually applies to a zoological unit included in the ACRIDIDAE rather than the TETRIGIDAE.

**ON DR. ASHLEY B. GURNEY'S PROPOSAL THAT THE
NAME "TETTIGONIA" SHOULD BE VALIDATED AS FROM
LINNAEUS, 1758, AS OF SUBGENERIC STATUS IN THE
ORDER ORTHOPTERA (CLASS INSECTA), BY THE INTER-
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLA-
TURE UNDER ITS PLENARY POWERS**

By W. E. CHINA, Esq., M.A., Sc.D.

(Deputy Keeper, Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History),
London)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)328)

(Extract from a letter dated 11th January, 1949)

No confusion would result in the nomenclature of the Hemiptera from the disappearance of *Tetigonia* Geoffroy, 1762 (either by invalidation or as a homonym of *Tettigonia* L., 1758). The only change in the nomenclature resulting from such a disappearance would be the restoration of the well-known generic name *Ledra* Fabricius, 1803, type species of the family LEDRIDAE. This would, of course, be all to the good. This fact is set out in China and Fennah, October, 1945, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **12**: 711-712: "By the above dispositions the only nomenclatorial change in Hemiptera which would result from any future invalidation of *Tetigonia* Geoffroy or from any validation of *Tettigonia* L. (Orthoptera) would be the restoration of the generic name *Ledra*."

ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF THE GENERIC
NAME "TETTIGONIA" LINNAEUS, 1758, IN THE ORDER
ORTHOPTERA (CLASS INSECTA)

By R. G. FENNAH

(Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)328)

(Extracts from letters dated 12th and 30th January, 1949)

A. Extract from letter dated 12th January, 1949.

I understand that Dr. China has supplied you with the technical details regarding the change which will occur in Hemiptera, if *Tettigonia* of Linnaeus is validated.

The consequential suppression of *Tetigonia* Geoffroy would undoubtedly be welcomed by hemipterists, as the generic name *Ledra*, which was displaced by China & Fennah in 1945, is well-known and long established. Moreover, the combination *Tetigonia aurita* (Linnaeus) is still novel and has not entered into literature, apart from the original proposals, as far as I know.

B. Extract from letter dated 30th January, 1949.

There is one trivial item worthy of mention when you are writing up the case, and that is the generic name *Tetigonia* Fourcroy, which was not mentioned in the China & Fennah paper.

Tetigonia Geoffroy, 1762, is, as you say in your letter of 14th January, invalid under the decision of the Paris Congress. But the generic name was cited and validated by Fourcroy, 1785, *Ent. paris.* 1: 193, with the original spelling.

It would accordingly be advisable to make it quite plain that *Tettigonia* with two "t's" is, for the purposes of judging preoccupation of the name, the same as *Tetigonia* with one "t." This would squarely place Fourcroy's *Tetigonia* in homonymy.

ON DR. ASHLEY B. GURNEY'S PROPOSAL THAT THE
NAMES "TETTIGONIA" AND "ACRIDA" SHOULD BE
VALIDATED, AS FROM LINNAEUS, 1758, BY THE INTER-
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLA-
TURE UNDER ITS PLENARY POWERS

By B. P. UVAROV, C.M.G., D.Sc.

(Anti-Locust Research Centre and British Museum (Natural History), London)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)328)

The proposal that *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758, be accepted as of subgeneric value under the plenary powers, and that it be added to the *Official List* with *Gryllus viridissimus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species, is supported and it is considered that such action will eliminate confusion.

Tetigonia Geoffroy, 1762, should be definitely rejected as a homonym of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758, as this action would prevent further confusion.

The proposal that *Acrida* Linnaeus, 1758, be accepted as of subgeneric value, under the plenary powers and that it be added to the *Official List* with *Gryllus turritus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species, is supported. This action will stabilise the use of the family name ACRIDIDAE in the sense in which it is now used by all taxonomic workers on the group. The name ACRIDIDAE has formed the basis of the French designation of five successive international anti-locust conferences (1931, 1932, 1934, 1936 and 1938) as "Conférences internationales anti-acridiennes." It is also incorporated in the name of the "Office National Anti-Acridien," which is the French central institution for anti-locust research; and in the name of the "Comité Interamericano Permanente Antiacridiano" established in 1948 by a Convention of nine South and Central American States.

Finally, the term "acridology" is now being increasingly used to define that branch of entomology which deals with ACRIDIDAE.

**FIRST REPORT ON MATTERS LEFT UNSETTLED
IN "OPINION" 124, IN RELATION TO THE STATUS OF
THE TERMS USED BY LINNAEUS IN 1758 TO DENOTE
SUBDIVISIONS OF GENERA ESTABLISHED IN THE
10TH EDITION OF THE "SYSTEMA NATURAE"**

**The subdivisions of the genus "Gryllus" Linnaeus, 1758
(Class Insecta, Order Orthoptera)**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)328)

1. At its meeting held in Paris in 1948 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature placed on record their disapproval of the practice sometimes adopted in the past, under which the decision given in an *Opinion* dealt with part only of the issues involved, and agreed to invite the Secretary to the Commission (a) to examine all the *Opinions* so far rendered, with a view to ascertaining every instance where an application had been dealt with incompletely and (b) to submit proposals as soon as possible for the rendering, as a matter of urgency, of supplementary *Opinions* dealing with the questions left unanswered in the earlier *Opinions* concerned (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 355). This decision was endorsed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5**: 104-105).

2. *Opinion* 124 provides a conspicuous example of the class of case covered by the foregoing decision, for that *Opinion* lays down a general principle applicable to all the terms used by Linnaeus to denote subdivisions of genera, but discusses the effect of that decision in relation to one only of the genera concerned (*Gryllus* Linnaeus, 1758) and, even in that case, in relation to one only of the six terms used by Linnaeus to denote subdivisions of that genus. The submission by Dr. Ashley B. Gurney of proposals relating to two other of the terms used by Linnaeus to denote subdivisions of the genus *Gryllus* provides a convenient opportunity for placing before the Commission proposals for such further action as is necessary in order to fill in all the gaps in *Opinion* 124, in so far as that *Opinion* is concerned with the status to be accorded to the terms used by Linnaeus in 1758 to denote subdivisions of the foregoing genus. I accordingly decided to devote to this subject the first of the Reports which, under the decision of the International Congress of Zoology quoted in paragraph 1 above, I have been asked to prepare in regard to matters left unsettled by *Opinion* 124. This Report I now submit for consideration by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Further Reports dealing with terms used by Linnaeus in 1758 to denote subdivisions of genera, other than *Gryllus* Linnaeus, will be submitted, as and when opportunity offers.

3. *Arrangement of Report*: In the present Report, I deal, in turn, with each of the six terms used by Linnaeus in 1758 to denote subdivisions of the genus *Gryllus*. In each case I indicate such action, if any, as has already been

taken by the Commission in regard thereto and refer to the proposals in regard to certain of those terms which have been submitted to the Commission by Dr. Ashley B. Gurney. Where necessary, I indicate such further consequential action as is necessary, in order completely to dispose of the cases concerned.

4. *The term Mantis as used by Linnaeus* : At Lisbon in 1935 the International Commission decided to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Mantis* Linnaeus as from 1767, that being the date on which this name was first validly used as a generic name, its use on that occasion being acceptable to specialists as it was in accordance with current nomenclatorial practice. By this decision therefore the Commission decided also that there were no grounds for the use of the plenary powers for the purpose of validating the name *Mantis* as from Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 425). All therefore that is now required in this connection is that the reputed but non-existent generic name *Mantis* Linnaeus, 1758, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. It should be noted that some authors have suggested that the name *Mantis* Linnaeus, 1767, is ante-dated by the name *Mantes* Geoffroy, 1762 (*Hist. abrég. Ins. Paris* 1 : 399), but this is not correct, for the Commission has decided that, in the work quoted, Geoffroy did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature and therefore that no name published therein acquires availability in zoological nomenclature on that account (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 366-369). It would be well, however, finally to dispose of this matter by placing the reputed but non-existent generic name *Mantes* Geoffroy on the *Official Index*. Finally, it is necessary at this point to refer to the decision taken by the International Congress of Zoology in 1948 that the trivial names of the type species of genera placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* should, when they are the oldest available names for the species concerned, be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*; this decision is retrospective and will therefore in any case apply in the present instance when the foregoing *Official List* comes to be compiled. It will be convenient, however, to take the present opportunity to deal with this matter by placing on the *Official List* the trivial name *religiosus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 426 (as published in the binominal combination *Gryllus religiosus*), that being the trivial name of the type species of *Mantis* Linnaeus, 1767.

5. *The term Acrida as used by Linnaeus* : Dr. Gurney's proposal (that *Acrida* should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with status as from Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 427), and with *Gryllus turritus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species) covers all the principal matters which call for action in this case. It should be noted, however, that, since at present the term *Acrida* possesses no status as a subgeneric name as from Linnaeus, 1758, it follows automatically that there is at present no nominal genus (or subgenus) *Acrida* Linnaeus, 1758, and consequently that, if (as proposed by Dr. Gurney) the plenary powers are used to bring into existence the subgeneric name *Acrida* Linnaeus, 1758, the same powers will need to be used to provide that newly created nominal subgenus with a type species. Further, for the reasons explained (in paragraph 4) in connection with the generic name *Mantis* Linnaeus, 1767, it will be necessary to place on the *Official List of Specific*

Trivial Names in Zoology the trivial name *turritus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Gryllus turritus*), the trivial name of the species proposed by Dr. Gurney to be designated as the type species of this genus.

6. *The term Bulla as used by Linnaeus* : The International Commission, in *Opinion* 124, pointed out that, even if Linnaeus had in 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 427) published the name *Bulla* as the name of a subgenus of *Gryllus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta), that name, being a subgeneric name, would have fallen (under a rule then recommended by the Commission to the Congress) as a homonym of the Gastropod name *Bulla* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 725), the latter name having been published as a generic name and accordingly, being of the same date, possessing priority over its homonym published as a subgeneric name. The Gastropod name *Bulla* Linnaeus has now been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 305); all that is called for therefore to complete the action required in the present case is to place the reputed but non-existent name *Bulla* Linnaeus, 1758 (in the Class Insecta) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

7. *The term Acheta as used by Linnaeus* : Dr. Gurney has explained in the first of the footnotes to his application that, while in the past some authors have treated *Acheta* as having acquired subgeneric status as from Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 428), others have used this name as published by Fabricius in 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 279-282, 826), when it was employed in a strictly binominal sense. It was there used by Fabricius for ten species, of which the second was *Gryllus domesticus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 428). This species was selected as the type species by Curtis in 1830 (*Brit. Ent.* 7 : 293), and this generic name is currently used in this sense. As, under *Opinion* 124, the name *Acheta* has no standing as a subgeneric name as from Linnaeus, 1758, and as Fabricius (1775) was the first author to use the word *Acheta* as a generic or subgeneric name, the name *Acheta* Fabricius, 1775, is an available name. Further, as its type species under the *Règles* (*Gryllus domesticus* Linnaeus, 1758) is the species currently accepted as such, there is no reason why the International Commission should use its plenary powers to validate the name *Acheta* as from Linnaeus, 1758, the present position by which that name ranks from Fabricius, 1775, being perfectly satisfactory. All that is required to make the position clear is (1) to place the generic name *Acheta* Fabricius, 1775, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* and the trivial name *domesticus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Gryllus domesticus*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, and (2) to place the reputed but non-existent subgeneric name *Acheta* Linnaeus, 1758, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. Dr. Gurney and Dr. B. P. Uvarov, whom I have consulted, both support this proposal. Dr. Uvarov points out that his name *Gryllulus* (Uvarov, 1935, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 16 : 320) is an objective synonym of *Acheta* Fabricius, 1775; it is accordingly proposed that that name should be added to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names*.

8. *The term Tettigonia as used by Linnaeus* : Dr. Gurney and Dr. Uvarov (supported from the point of view of hemipterological literature by Dr. W. E. China and Mr. R. G. Fennah) recommend that the Commission should use its plenary powers to validate the name *Tettigonia* as of subgeneric status as from Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 429) ; Dr. Gurney and Dr. Uvarov further propose that the nominal species to be accepted as the type species of this genus should be *Gryllus viridissimus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 430). For the reasons already explained in the parallel case of *Acrida* Linnaeus, 1758 (paragraph 5 above), it will be necessary for the Commission to use its plenary powers for the latter, just as much as for the former, of these purposes. The only other action called for in connection with this name is (for the reasons explained in paragraph 4 above in connection with the name *Mantis*) to place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *viridissimus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Gryllus viridissimus*), that being the trivial name of the nominal species recommended by Dr. Gurney for recognition as the type species of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758.

9. *The reputed generic name Tetigonia Geoffroy, 1762* : The action proposed by Dr. Gurney and Dr. Uvarov will serve two valuable purposes, quite unconnected with one another : first, it will (as they desire) provide a legal foundation for the name *Tettigonia* as a generic name in the Order Orthoptera ; second, it will eliminate, as an invalid junior homonym (under the provision which is to replace (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 161-162) subsection (d) in the third paragraph of Article 35, as applied to Article 34), the confusingly similar name *Tetigonia* in the Order Hemiptera. The disappearance of this name is welcomed by both Dr. China and Mr. Fennah. It is desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to make the position clear by placing on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* both (1) the name *Tetigonia* Geoffroy, 1762, *Hist. abrég. Ins. Paris* 1 : 429 (which, quite apart from the application submitted by Dr. Gurney, is already an invalid name having been published in a work in which the author (Geoffroy) did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature—see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 366-369), (2) the name *Tettigonia* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 678 (which, pending the approval of Dr. Gurney's proposal, is an available name), (3) *Tetigonia* Fourcroy, 1785, *Ent. paris.* 1 : 193 (an invalid homonym of *Tettigonia* Fabricius, 1775), and (4) *Tetigonia* Blanchard, 1852, *in* Gay, *Hist. Chile* (Zool.) 7 : 282.

10. *Effect of eliminating the name Tetigonia from hemipterological literature* : Dr. China has pointed out that the final elimination of the name *Tetigonia* from the literature of the Order Hemiptera will be to restore to unquestioned availability the generic name *Ledra* Fabricius, 1803 (*Syst. Rhyngot.* : 24), and consequently also the family name LEDRIDAE. Dr. China, after examining and (rightly) rejecting the claim advanced by Kirkaldy that Fabricius had himself designated a type species for the genus *Ledra*, has reported (*in litt.* 18th January 1949) that the first valid selection of a type species for this genus was that by Latreille in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 434) of *Cicada aurita* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 435. In view of the uncertainty that has

existed regarding the status of the generic name *Ledra*, having regard to the competing (but now finally rejected) claims of *Tetigonia* Geoffroy, 1762, it is clearly desirable that the name *Ledra* Fabricius should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with the above species as type species, the trivial name *aurita* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Cicada aurita*), the trivial name of that species, being at the same time placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

11. *The term Locusta as used by Linnaeus :* At Lisbon in 1935 the International Commission used its plenary powers (a) to validate the name *Locusta*, as from Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 431), and (b) to designate *Gryllus migratorius* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of that genus. This decision was later embodied in *Opinion* 158. The only supplementary action now required is (for the reasons explained in paragraph 4 above in connection with the name *Mantis*) to place the trivial name *migratorius* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 432) (as published in the binominal combination *Gryllus migratorius*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* that *List* not having been in existence at the time when the Commission dealt with this name in 1935.

12. Having now reviewed (a) the action already taken by the International Commission in regard to the terms used by Linnaeus in 1758 to denote subdivisions of the genus *Gryllus* Linnaeus, and (b) the proposals in regard to two of those terms submitted by Dr. Ashley B. Gurney, and having submitted also certain supplementary recommendations on various matters either connected with the status to be accorded to the foregoing terms or arising incidentally in connection therewith, we may summarise as follows the proposals now laid before the International Commission. These are that the Commission should :—

- (1) use its plenary powers to validate, as of subgeneric status, the names specified in Column (1) below, those names to be treated as having been published by Linnaeus in 1758 on the pages of the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae* there specified, and (b) to designate, as the type species of the nominal subgenera in question, the species severally specified in Column (2) below :—

<i>Name of subgenus</i>	<i>Nominal species designated as the type species of subgenus specified in Col. (1)</i>
(1)	(2)
<i>Acrida</i> Linnaeus, 1758, <i>Syst. Nat.</i> (ed. 10) 1 : 427	<i>Gryllus turritus</i> Linnaeus, 1758, <i>Syst. Nat.</i> (ed. 10) 1 : 427
<i>Tettigona</i> Linnaeus, 1758, <i>Syst. Nat.</i> (ed. 10) 1 : 429	<i>Gryllus viridissimus</i> Linnaeus, 1758, <i>Syst. Nat.</i> (ed. 10) 1 : 430

- (2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with the type species severally specified below :—

- (a) *Acheta* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 279-282, 826 (type species, by subsequent selection by Curtis, 1830 (*Brit. Ent.* **7** : 293) : *Gryllus domesticus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 428).
- (b) *Acrida* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 427 (as proposed, under (1) above, to be validated under the plenary powers) (type species, by designation, as proposed in (1) above, under the plenary powers : *Gryllus turritus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 427).
- (c) *Ledra* Fabricius, 1803, *Syst. Rhyngot.* : 24 (type species, by subsequent selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 434) : *Cicada aurita* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 435).
- (d) *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 429 (as proposed, under (1) above, to be validated under the plenary powers) (type species by designation, as proposed in (1) above, under the plenary powers : *Gryllus viridissimus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 430) ;

- (3) place the undermentioned generic names and alleged generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *Acheta* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 428 (a reputed but non-existent name).
- (b) *Bulla* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 427 (a reputed but non-existent name).
- (c) *Gryllulus* Uvarov, 1935, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **16** : 320 (an invalid junior synonym of *Acheta* Fabricius, 1775).
- (d) *Mantes* Geoffroy, 1762, *Hist. abrég. Ins. Paris* **1** : 399 (a name possessing no status because published by an author who did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature).
- (e) *Mantis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 425 (a reputed but non-existent name).
- (f) *Tetigonia* Geoffroy, 1762, *Hist. abrég. Ins. Paris* **1** : 429 (a name possessing no status because published by an author who did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature).
- (g) *Tetigonia* Fourcroy, 1785, *Ent. paris.* **1** : 193 (an invalid junior homonym of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758, as proposed, under (1) above, to be validated under the plenary powers).
- (h) *Tetigonia* Blanchard, 1852, in Gay, *Hist. Chile* (Zool.) **7** : 282 (an invalid junior homonym of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758, as proposed, under (1) above, to be validated under the plenary powers).

- (i) *Tettigonia* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.*: 678 (an invalid junior homonym of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758, as proposed, under (1) above, to be validated under the plenary powers);
- (4) place the undermentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—
 - (a) *aurita* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Cicada aurita*) (trivial name of type species of *Ledra* Fabricius, 1803).
 - (b) *domesticus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Gryllus domesticus*) (trivial name of type species of *Acheta* Fabricius, 1775).
 - (c) *migratorius* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Gryllus migratorius*) (trivial name of type species of *Locusta* Linnaeus, 1758).
 - (d) *religiosus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Gryllus religiosus*) (trivial name of type species of *Mantis* Linnaeus, 1767).
 - (e) *turritus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Gryllus turritus*) (trivial name of species proposed, under (1) above, to be designated under the plenary powers as type species of *Acrida* Linnaeus, 1758).
 - (f) *viridissimus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Gryllus viridissimus*) (trivial name of species proposed, under (1) above, to be designated under the plenary powers as type species of *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758).

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF
GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE NAMES OF
CERTAIN NON-MARINE GENERA IN THE PHYLUM
MOLLUSCA

By A. E. ELLIS
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(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)470)

I submit herewith for addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the following names of non-marine genera in the Phylum Mollusca. I have satisfied myself that each of these names is an available name in the sense that it is not a homonym of a previously published name. Each of the nominal genera, the names of which are here recommended for admission to the *Official List*, is currently accepted by specialists as having the oldest available name for the taxonomic genus which it represents. In each case the species proposed to be specified in the *Official List* as the type species of the genus concerned has been correctly determined as such under the *Règles*, that species having been so designated or indicated by the original author or, as the case may be, selected by the first subsequent author to select a type species for the genus concerned. The gender of each generic name is indicated in brackets immediately after the name concerned.

Class PELECYPODA

Corbicula (feminine) Megerle von Muehlfeld, 1811, *Mag. Gesell. Naturf. Freunde Berlin* **5**: 56 (type species, by monotypy: *Tellina fluminalis* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2**: 205).

Dreissena (feminine) van Beneden, 1835, *Bull. Acad. Belg. Cl. Sci.* **2**: 25, as emended by Dumortier, 1835 (*ibid.* **2**: 44) from *Driessena* (type species, by monotypy: *Mytilus* (error for *Mytilus*) *polymorphus* Pallas, 1771, *Reise Prov. russisch. Reichs* **1**: 478).

Pisidium (neuter) Pfeiffer, 1821, *Naturgesch. deutsch. Land-u. Süsswasser-Mollusken* **1**: 17. 123 (type species, selected by Gray, 1847 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15**: 185): *Tellina amnica* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2**: 205).

Class GASTROPODA

Abida (feminine) Turton, 1831, *Man. Land Freshwater Shells brit. Isl.*: 101 (type species, by monotypy: *Pupa secale* Draparnaud, 1801, *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. et fluviat. France*: 59).

Acanthinula (feminine) Beck, 1847, *Amtl. Ber. 24 Versamml. deutsch. Naturf. u. Aerzte Kiel*: 122 (type species, selected by Martens, 1860 (*in* Albers, *Die Heliceen* (ed. 2): xiii. 101): *Helix aculeata* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2**: 81.

- Acroloxus** (masculine) Beck, 1837 (*Index Moll. Mus. Christ. Freder.* : 124) (type species, selected by Herrmannsen, 1846 (*Indic. Gen. Malacoz. Primordia* **1** : 16) : *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 783).
- Ancylus** (masculine) Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 201 (type species, selected by Gray, 1847 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 181) : *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 201).
- Aplexa** (feminine) Fleming, 1820, Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* **14** : 617 (type species, by monotypy : *Bulla hypnorum* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 727).
- Arianta** (feminine) Turton, 1831, *Man. Land Fresh-water Shells brit. Isl.* : 35 (type species, by monotypy : *Helix arbustorum* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 771).
- Arion** (masculine) Férussac, 1819, *Hist. nat. Moll. terrestr. et fluviat.* **2** : 50, 53 (type species, selected by Fleming, 1822 (*Ency. brit. suppl.* 4th, 5th and 6th eds. **5** : 572) : *Limax ater* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 652).
- Assimineae** (feminine) Fleming, 1828, *Hist. brit. Anim.* : 275 (type species, by monotypy : *Assiminea grayana* Fleming, 1828, *Hist. brit. Anim.* : 275).
- Azeca** (feminine) Fleming, 1828, *Hist. brit. Anim.* : 269 (type species, by monotypy : *Turbo tridens* Pulteney, 1799, *Cat. Birds, Shells, Dorsetshire* : 46, nec Müller (O.F.), 1774 (= *Helix* (*Cochlodonta*) *goodalli* Férussac, 1821, *Tabl. syst. Anim. Moll.* : 75).
- Balea** (feminine) Gray, 1824, *Zool. J.* **1** : 61 (type species, selected by Herrmannsen, 1846 (*Indic. Gen. Malacoz. Primordia* **1** : 103) : *Pupa fragilis* Draparnaud, 1801, *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : 64 (= *Turbo per-versus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 767)).
- Carychium** (neuter) Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 125 (type species, by monotypy : *Carychium minimum* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *loc. cit.* : 125).
- Ceciloides** (feminine) Férussac, 1814 (*Mém. géol.* : 48 (type species, by monotypy : *Buccinum acicula* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. et fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 150).
- Clausilia** (feminine) Draparnaud, 1805, *Hist. nat. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : 68 (type species, selected by Turton, 1831 (*Man. Land Freshwater Shells brit. Isl.* : 6) : *Turbo bidens* Montagu, 1803, *Test. brit.* 357 (= *Turbo bidentatus* Ström, 1765, *Trondheim Selskabs Skrifter* **3** : 436)).
- Cochlicella** (feminine) Férussac, 1821, *Tabl. syst. Anim. Moll.* : 56 (type species, selected by Gray, 1847 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 173) : *Helix conoidea* Draparnaud, 1801, *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : 68 (see *J. Conchol.* **22** : 62)).

Discus (masculine) Fitzinger, 1833, *Beitr. Landesk. Oestr. Enns* **3** : 99 (type species, selected by Gray (1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 174) : *Helix rudrata* Férussac, 1821, *Tabl. syst. Anim. Moll.* : 44).

Euconulus (masculine) Reinhardt, 1883, *SitzBer. Ges. Naturf. Freunde. Berlin* **1883** : 86 (substitute name for *Conulus* Fitzinger, 1833 (*Beitr. Landesk. Oestr.* **3** : 94, an invalid junior homonym of *Conulus* Leske, 1778) (type species, by selection for *Conulus* Fitzinger, 1833, by Gray, 1847 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 173) : *Helix fulva* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 56).

Fruticicola (feminine) Held, 1837, *Isis* (Oken) **30** (12) : 914 (type species, selected by Herrmannsen, 1847 (*Indic. Gen. Malacoz. Primordia* **2** : 450) : *Helix fruticum* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 71).

Geomalacus (masculine) Allman, 1843, *Athenaeum*, **1843** : 851 (type species, by monotypy : *Geomalacus maculosus* Allman, 1843, *Athenaeum*, **1843** : 851).

Hydrobia (feminine) Hartmann, 1821, *Neue Alpina* **1** : 258 (type species, by monotypy : *Cyclostoma acutum* Draparnaud, 1805, *Hist. nat. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : 40 (= *Turbo ventrosus* Montagu, 1803, *Test. brit.* : 317)).

Hygromia (feminine) Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. Eur. mérid.* **4** : 66 (type species, selected by Herrmannsen, 1847 (*Indic. Gen. Malacoz. Primordia* **1** : 547) : *Helix cinctella* Draparnaud, 1801, *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : 87).

Lacinaria (feminine) Hartmann, 1844, *Erd-u. Süßw.-Gast.* : 216 (type species, by Monotypy : *Pupa plicata* Draparnaud, 1801, *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : 63).

Lauria (feminine) Gray, 1840, *Turton's Man. Land and Freshw. Shells brit. Isl.* (ed. 2) : 193 (type species, selected by Herrmannsen, 1847 (*Indic. Gen. Malacoz. Primordia* **1** : 578) : *Pupa umbilicata* Draparnaud, 1801, *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : 58 (= *Turbo cylindraceus* da Costa, 1778, *Hist. nat. Testac. Britann.* : 89).

Leucophytia (feminine) Winckworth, 1949, *J. Conch.* **23** : 38 (type species, by original designation : *Voluta bidentata* Montagu, 1808, *Test. brit.*, Suppl. : 100).

Milax (masculine) Gray, 1855, *Cat. Pulmonata brit. Mus.* **1** : 174 (type species, selected by Hesse, 1926 (*Abh. Archiv. Molluskenk.* **2** : 31) and by Kennard and Woodward, 1926 (*Synon. brit. non-marine Moll.* : 204) : *Limax gagates* Draparnaud, 1801, *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : 100).

Otina (feminine) Gray, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 156 (type species, by monotypy : *Helix otis* Turton, 1819, *Conch. Dict. brit. Isl.* : 70, *nec* Solander, 1786 (*Cat. Portland Mus.* : 38) (= *Gallericulum ovatum* Brown, 1844, *Illustr. rec. Conch. Gt. Brit. Ireland* : 23)).

- Phytia** (feminine) Gray, 1821, *Lond. med. Rep.* **15** : 231 (type species, by monotypy : *Voluta denticulata* Montagu, 1803, *Test. brit.* : 234 (regarded by most authors as referable to *Auricula myosotis* Draparnaud, 1801, *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : 53)).
- Planorbis** (masculine) Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 152 (type species, by absolute tautonymy : *Helix planorbis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 769).
- Pomatias** (masculine) Studer, 1789, in Coxe's *Travels in Switzerland* **3** : 388 (type species, by monotypy : *Nerita elegans* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 177).
- Punctum** (neuter) Morse, 1864, *J. Portland Soc.* **1** : 5, 27 (type species, by monotypy : *Helix minutissima* Lea, 1841, *Trans. amer. phil. Soc.* **9** : 17).
- Pupilla** (feminine) Fleming, 1828, *Hist. brit. Anim.* : 268 (type species by monotypy : *Pupa marginata* Draparnaud, 1801, *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 58 (= *Turbo muscorum* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 767)).
- Pyramidula** (feminine) Fitzinger, 1833, *Beitr. Landesk. Oestr. Enns* **3** : 95 (type species, by monotypy : *Helix rupestris* Draparnaud, 1801, *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 71).
- Retinella** (feminine) Fischer, 1877, Shuttleworth's *Notit. Malacol.* **2** : 5 (type species, selected by Kobelt, 1879 (*Illustr. Conchylienbuch* : 223) : *Helix olivetorum* Gmelin, 1791, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3639).
- Rumina** (feminine) Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. Eur. mérid.* **4** : 79 (type species, by monotypy : *Helix decollata* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 773).
- Segmentina** (feminine) Fleming, 1818, *Ency. brit. Suppl.* 4th. 5th and 6th eds. **3** : 309 (type species, by monotypy : *Nautilus lacustris* Lightfoot, 1786, *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* **76** : 163 (= *Planorbis nitidus* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 163)).
- Subulina** (feminine) Beck, 1837, *Ind. Moll.* : 76 (type species, selected by Gray, 1847 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 177) : *Bulimus octonus* Bruguière, 1789, *Ency. méth.* (Vers.) **1** : 325).
- Testacella** (feminine) Draparnaud, 1801, *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* **2** : 33, 99 (type species, by monotypy : *Testacella haliotide* Draparnaud, 1801, *loc. cit.* : 99).
- Theodoxus** (masculine) Montfort, 1810, *Conch. syst.* **2** : 351 (type species, by original designation : *Theodoxus lutetianus* Montfort, 1810, *loc. cit.* **2** : 351 (= *Nerita fluviatilis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 777)).
- Truncatellina** (feminine) Lowe, 1852, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **9** : 275 (type species, by monotypy : *Pupa (Truncatellina) linearis* Lowe, 1852, *loc. cit.* (2) **9** : 275).

- Vallonia** (feminine) Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. Eur. mérid.* **4** : 101 (type species, by monotypy : *Vallonia rosalia* Risso, 1826, *loc. cit.* : 102 (= *Helix pulchella* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 30)).
- Valvata** (feminine) Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 198 (type species, by monotypy : *Valvata cristata* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *loc. cit.* **2** : 198).
- Vertigo** (feminine) Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 124 (type species, by monotypy : *Vertigo pusilla* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *loc. cit.* **2** : 124).
- Vitrea** (feminine) Fitzinger, 1833, *Beitr. Landesk. Oestr. Enns* **3** : 99 (type species, by monotypy : *Helix diaphana* Studer, 1820, Meisner's *Naturw. Anz. Allg. Schweiz. Ges.* **3** : 86 (issued separately in 1820 as *Syst. Verz. Schweiz. Conch.* : 13)).
- Viviparus** (masculine) Montfort, 1810, *Conch. Syst.* **2** : 246 (type species by original designation : *Viviparus fluviorum* Montfort, 1810, *loc. cit.* **2** : 246 (= *Helix vivipara* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 772)).
- Zonitoides** (masculine) Lehmann, 1862, *Malak. Blätter* **9** : 111 (type species, by monotypy : *Helix nitida* Müller (O.F.), 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 32).

In the case of the generic name *Testacella* Draparnaud, 1801, proposed above for inclusion in the *Official List*, there is one earlier identical name that was published as a *nomen nudum* a year earlier and another that was published in the same year. To prevent confusion, it is desirable that these *nomina nuda* should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. The names in question are :—

Testacella Cuvier, 1800, *Leçons Anat. comp.* **1** : *Tabl.* 5.

Testacella Lamarck, 1801, *Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* : 96.

Further, in compliance with the decision taken in this matter by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, I ask the International Commission to place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the undermentioned trivial names, being the trivial names of nominal species which are the type species of genera included in the list submitted above :—

CLASS PELECYPODA

Specific Trivial Name						Original Combination
<i>amnica</i> Müller, 1774	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Tellina amnica</i>
<i>fluminalis</i> Müller, 1774	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Tellina fluminalis</i>
<i>polymorphus</i> Pallas, 1771	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Mytilus</i> [ex err. pro <i>Mytilus</i>] <i>polymorphus</i>

CLASS GASTROPODA

Specific Trivial Name	Original Combination
<i>acicula</i> Müller, 1774	<i>Buccinum acicula</i>
<i>aculeata</i> Müller, 1774	<i>Helix aculeata</i>
<i>arbusorum</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Helix arbusorum</i>
<i>ater</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Limax ater</i>
<i>bidentata</i> Montagu, 1808	<i>Voluta bidentata</i>
<i>cinctella</i> Draparnaud, 1801	<i>Helix cinctella</i>
<i>conoidea</i> Draparnaud, 1801	<i>Helix conoidea</i>
<i>cristata</i> Müller, 1774	<i>Valvata cristata</i>
<i>decollata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Helix decollata</i>
<i>diaphana</i> Studer, 1820	<i>Helix diaphana</i>
<i>elegans</i> Müller, 1774	<i>Nerita elegans</i>
<i>fluviatilis</i> Müller, 1774	<i>Ancylus fluviatilis</i>
<i>fruticum</i> Müller, 1774	<i>Helix fruticum</i>
<i>fulva</i> Müller, 1774	<i>Helix fulva</i>
<i>gagates</i> Draparnaud, 1801	<i>Limax gagates</i>
<i>grayana</i> Fleming, 1828	<i>Assimineia grayana</i>
<i>haliotidea</i> Draparnaud, 1801	<i>Testacella haliotidea</i>
<i>hypnorum</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Bulla hypnorum</i>
<i>lacustris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Patella lacustris</i>
<i>linearis</i> Lowe, 1852	<i>Pupa (Truncatellina) linearis</i>
<i>lineatus</i> Draparnaud, 1801	<i>Bulimus lineatus</i>
<i>maculosus</i> Allman, 1843	<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>
<i>minimum</i> Müller, 1774	<i>Carychium minimum</i>
<i>nitida</i> Müller, 1774	<i>Helix nitida</i>
<i>octonus</i> Bruguière, 1789	<i>Bulimus octonus</i>
<i>olivetorum</i> Gmelin, 1891	<i>Helix olivetorum</i>
<i>planorbis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Helix planorbis</i>
<i>plicata</i> Draparnaud, 1801	<i>Pupa plicata</i>
<i>pusilla</i> Müller, 1774	<i>Vertigo pusilla</i>
<i>runderata</i> Férussac, 1821	<i>Helix (Helicella) ruderata</i>
<i>rupestris</i> Draparnaud, 1801	<i>Helix rupestris</i>
<i>secale</i> Draparnaud, 1801	<i>Pupa secale</i>

In the case of twelve of the genera, the names of which are herewith proposed for addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, the name of the nominal species which is the type species of the genus concerned is not accepted by specialists as the oldest available name for the taxonomic species represented by the nominal species in question. These cases are:—

CLASS GASTROPODA

Name of genus	Name of nominal species which is the type species of the genus specified in column (1)	Oldest available name for the species specified in column (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Azeca</i> Fleming	<i>Turbo tridens</i> Pulteney	<i>Helix (Cochlodonta) goodalli</i> Férussac, 1821
<i>Balea</i> Gray	<i>Pupa fragilis</i> Draparnaud	<i>Turbo perversus</i> Linnaeus, 1758
<i>Hydrobia</i> Hartmann	<i>Cyclostoma acutum</i> Draparnaud	<i>Turbo ventrosus</i> Montagu, 1803
<i>Lauria</i> Gray	<i>Pupa umbilicata</i> Draparnaud	<i>Turbo cylindraceus</i> da Costa 1778

Name of genus	Name of type species	Oldest available name for species cited in Col. (2)
<i>Otina</i> Gray	<i>Helix otis</i> Turton	<i>Gallericulum ovatum</i> Brown, 1844
<i>Phytia</i> Gray	<i>Voluta denticulata</i> Montagu	<i>Auricula myosotis</i> Draparnaud, 1801
<i>Pupilla</i> Fleming	<i>Pupa marginata</i> Draparnaud	<i>Turbo muscorum</i> Linnaeus, 1758
<i>Segmentina</i> Fleming	<i>Nautilus lacustris</i> Lightfoot	<i>Planorbis nitidus</i> Müller, 1774
<i>Theodoxus</i> Montfort	<i>Theodoxus lutetianus</i> Montfort	<i>Nerita fluviatilis</i> Linnaeus, 1758
<i>Vallonia</i> Risso	<i>Vallonia rosalia</i> Risso	<i>Helix pulchella</i> Müller, 1774
<i>Viviparus</i> Montfort	<i>Viviparus fluviatorum</i> Montfort	<i>Helix vivipara</i> Linnaeus, 1758

In the twelve cases dealt with above, I recommend that, in accordance with the decision of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, there should be added to the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, not the trivial name of the nominal species specified in column (2) of the foregoing table, but the trivial name of the nominal species specified in column (3) of that table.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC TRIVIAL NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE NAMES OF CERTAIN NON-MARINE SPECIES IN THE PHYLUM MOLLUSCA

By A. E. ELLIS
(Epsom College, Surrey, England)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)497)

I submit herewith, for addition to the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, the following trivial names of non-marine species in the Phylum Mollusca. I have satisfied myself that each of these names is an available name and is currently accepted by specialists as the oldest available name, and therefore the valid name, for the taxonomic species that it represents.

Where in the following list there are several trivial names originally published in the same work, I have thought it convenient to cite the title of the work once only, in a list appended at the end of the application. In each such case I have confined the reference given in the actual list to the name of the author, the date of publication and the page on which the specific trivial name in question appeared in the work in question, the page number being here cited in round brackets (parentheses).

CLASS GASTROPODA

Specific Trivial Name	Original Combination
<i>ocuta</i> Draparnaud, 1805 (55)	<i>Physa acuta</i>
<i>albus</i> Müller, 1774 (164)	<i>Planorbis albus</i>
<i>alliaris</i> Miller, 1822 (<i>Ann. Phil.</i> (new series) 3 : 379)	<i>Helix alliaris</i>
<i>alpestris</i> Alder, 1838 (<i>Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Northumb.</i> 2 : 340)	<i>Vertigo alpestris</i>
<i>anglicus</i> Wood, 1828 (<i>Index Testaceologicus, suppl.</i> : 19)	<i>Turbo anglicus</i>
<i>angustior</i> Jeffreys, 1830 (<i>Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.</i> 16 : 361)	<i>Vertigo angustior</i>
<i>antivertigo</i> Draparnaud, 1801 (57)	<i>Pupa antivertigo</i>
<i>arenaria</i> Bouchard-Chantreaux, 1837 (<i>Mém. Soc. Agric. Boulogne.</i> (2) 1 : 190)	<i>Succinea arenaria</i>
<i>aspera</i> Müller, 1774 (59)	<i>Helix aspera</i>
<i>auricularia</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (774)	<i>Helix auricularia</i>
<i>biplicatus</i> Montagu, 1803 (361)	<i>Turbo biplicatus</i>
<i>cantiana</i> Montagu, 1803 (422)	<i>Helix cantiana</i>
<i>carinatus</i> Müller, 1774 (157)	<i>Planorbis carinatus</i>
<i>cinereoniger</i> Wolf, 1803 (<i>Sturm's Deutschlands Fauna</i> 6 (Hft. 1) : 7)	<i>Limax cinereoniger</i>
<i>circumscriptus</i> Johnston, 1828 (<i>Edin. New. Phil. J.</i> 5 : 76)	<i>Arion circumscriptus</i>
<i>complanata</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (769)	<i>Helix complanata</i>
<i>contorta</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (770)	<i>Helix contorta</i>
<i>cornea</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (770)	<i>Helix cornea</i>
<i>costata</i> Müller, 1774 (31)	<i>Helix costata</i>
<i>crista</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (709)	<i>Nautilus crista</i>
<i>crystallina</i> Müller, 1774 (23)	<i>Helix crystallina</i>
<i>cylindrica</i> Férussac, 1807 (52)	<i>Vertigo cylindrica</i>
<i>detrita</i> Müller, 1774 (101)	<i>Helix detrita</i>
<i>dilatatus</i> Gould, 1841 (<i>Invertebrata of Massachusetts</i> : 210)	<i>Planorbis dilatatus</i>
<i>draparnaldi</i> Beck, 1838 (<i>Index Molluscorum, spec. nov.</i> : 7)	<i>Helicella draparnaldi</i>
<i>dubia</i> Draparnaud, 1805 (70)	<i>Clausilia dubia</i>
<i>edentula</i> Draparnaud, 1805 (59)	<i>Pupa edentula</i>
<i>elegans</i> Gmelin, 1791 (<i>Syst. Nat.</i> (ed. 13) 1 : 3642)	<i>Helix elegans</i>
<i>elegans</i> Risso, 1826 (<i>Hist. nat. Eur. mérid.</i> 4 : 59)	<i>Succinea elegans</i>
<i>excavatus</i> Alder, 1830 (<i>Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Northumb.</i> 1 : 38)	<i>Helix excavata</i>
<i>fasciata</i> Müller, 1774 (182)	<i>Nerita fasciata</i>
<i>flavus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (652)	<i>Limax flavus</i>
<i>fontinalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758. (727)	<i>Bulla fontinalis</i>
<i>fuscus</i> Montagu, 1803 (330)	<i>Turbo fuscus</i>
<i>gigaxi</i> Pfeiffer, 1850 (<i>Zeitschr. f. Malakozool.</i> 7 : 85)	<i>Helix gigaxi</i>
<i>glabrum</i> Müller, 1774 (129)	<i>Buccinum glabrum</i>
<i>granulata</i> Alder, 1830 (<i>Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Northumb.</i> 1 : 39)	<i>Helix granulata</i>
<i>hispidia</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (771)	<i>Helix hispidia</i>
<i>hortensis</i> Férussac, 1819 (2 : 65)	<i>Arion hortensis</i>
<i>hortensis</i> Müller, 1774 (52)	<i>Helix hortensis</i>
<i>incarnata</i> Müller, 1774 (63)	<i>Helix incarnata</i>
<i>intermedius</i> Normand, 1852 (<i>Description de six Linnæes nouvelles</i> : 6)	<i>Arion intermedius</i>
<i>lactea</i> Müller, 1774 (19)	<i>Helix lactea</i>
<i>laevis</i> Alder, 1838 (<i>Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Northumb.</i> 2 : 337)	<i>Planorbis laevis</i>
<i>lamellata</i> Jeffreys, 1830 (<i>Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.</i> 16 : 333)	<i>Helix lamellata</i>
<i>laminatus</i> Montagu, 1803 (359)	<i>Turbo laminatus</i>
<i>lapidica</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (768)	<i>Helix lapidica</i>
<i>leachi</i> Sheppard, 1823 (<i>Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.</i> 14 : 152)	<i>Turbo leachi</i>
<i>lens</i> Férussac, 1821 (41)	<i>Helix lens</i>

Specific Trivial Name	Original combination
<i>lilljeborgi</i> Westerlund, 1871 (<i>Nova Acta Soc. Sci. Upsala</i> , (3) 8 (No. 1): 90)	<i>Pupa (Vertigo) lilljeborgi</i>
<i>lubrica</i> Müller, 1774 (104)	<i>Helix lubrica</i>
<i>major</i> Férussac, 1807 (43)	<i>Helicolimax major</i>
<i>marginata</i> Michaud, 1831 (<i>Complément de l'Histoire naturelle des Mollusques</i> : 98)	<i>Paludina marginata</i>
<i>maximus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (652)	<i>Limax maximus</i>
<i>minuscula</i> Binney, 1840 (<i>Boston J. nat. Hist.</i> 3: 435)	<i>Helix minuscula</i>
<i>mouliinsiana</i> Dupuy, 1849 (<i>Catalogue extramarinorum Galliae Testaceorum</i> : 4)	<i>Pupa mouliinsiana</i>
<i>naticina</i> Monke, 1845 (<i>Z. f. Malakozool.</i> 2: 129)	<i>Valvata naticina</i>
<i>neglecta</i> Draparnaud, 1805 (108)	<i>Helix neglecta</i>
<i>nemorialis</i> Linnæus, 1758 (773)	<i>Helix nemoralis</i>
<i>nitidula</i> Draparnaud, 1805 (117)	<i>Helix nitidula</i>
<i>oblonga</i> Draparnaud, 1801 (56)	<i>Succinea oblonga</i>
<i>obvoluta</i> Müller, 1774 (27)	<i>Helix obvoluta</i>
<i>palustre</i> Müller, 1774 (131)	<i>Buccinum palustre</i>
<i>parallelus</i> Say, 1821 (<i>J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.</i> 2: 164)	<i>Planorbis parallelus</i>
<i>parvula</i> Férussac, 1807 (111)	<i>Clausilia parvula</i>
<i>patulum</i> Draparnaud, 1801 (39)	<i>Cyclostoma patulum</i>
<i>pellucida</i> Müller, 1774 (15)	<i>Helix pellucida</i>
<i>peregrum</i> Müller, 1774 (130)	<i>Buccinum peregrum</i>
<i>petronella</i> Pfeiffer, 1853 (<i>Monographia Heliceorum viventium</i> 3: 95)	<i>Helix petronella</i>
<i>piscinalis</i> Müller, 1774 (172)	<i> Nerita piscinalis</i>
<i>pomatia</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (771)	<i>Helix pomatia</i>
<i>pumila</i> Pfeiffer, 1828 (<i>Naturgeschichte deutsch. Land- und Süßwasser-Mollusken</i> 3: 41)	<i>Clausilia pumila</i>
<i>pura</i> Alder, 1830 (<i>Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Northumb.</i> 1: 36)	<i>Helix pura</i>
<i>putris</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (774)	<i>Helix putris</i>
<i>pygmaea</i> Draparnaud, 1801 (57)	<i>Pupa pygmaea</i>
<i>pygmaea</i> Draparnaud, 1801 (93)	<i>Helix pygmaea</i>
<i>pyramidata</i> Draparnaud, 1805 (80)	<i>Helix pyramidata</i>
<i>pyrenaica</i> Férussac, 1821 (25)	<i>Helicolimax pyrenaica</i>
<i>quadridentis</i> Müller, 1774 (107)	<i>Helix quadridentis</i>
<i>radiqueli</i> Bourguignat, 1869 (<i>Catal. Moll. Paris</i> : 16)	<i>Lartetia radiqueli</i>
<i>reticulatus</i> Müller, 1774 (10)	<i>Limax reticulatus</i>
<i>rolphi</i> Turton, 1831 (<i>Manual of the Land and Fresh-water Shells of the British Islands</i> : 71)	<i>Clausilia rophi</i>
<i>rotundata</i> Müller, 1774 (29)	<i>Helix rotundata</i>
<i>runtoniana</i> Sandberger, 1880 (<i>Palaeontographica</i> 27: 98)	<i>Nematurella runtoniana</i>
<i>scutulum</i> Sowerby, 1821 (<i>Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells</i> , pt. 1, <i>Testacellus</i> , Figs. 3-6)	<i>Testacellus scutulum</i>
<i>septemspiralis</i> Razoumowsky, 1789 (<i>Histoire naturelle du Jorat</i> 1: 278)	<i>Helix septemspiralis</i>
<i>similis</i> Bruguière, 1792 (<i>Ency. méth.</i> , (Vers.) 1: 355)	<i>Bulimus similis</i>
<i>sowerbyi</i> Férussac, 1823 (<i>Hist. nat. Moll.</i> 2: 96)	<i>Limax sowerbyi</i>
<i>stagnalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (774)	<i>Helix stagnalis</i>
<i>striata</i> Müller, 1774 (38)	<i>Helix striata</i>
<i>striolata</i> Pfeiffer, 1828 (<i>Naturg. deutsch. Land- and Süßw.-Mollusk.</i> 3: 28)	<i>Helix striolata</i>
<i>subfuscus</i> Draparnaud, 1805 (125)	<i>Limax subfuscus</i>
<i>subrufescens</i> Müller, 1822 (<i>Ann. Phil.</i> (new ser.) 3: 43)	<i>Helix subrufescens</i>
<i>substriata</i> Jeffreys, 1833 (<i>Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.</i> 16: 515)	<i>Alaea substriata</i>
<i>subvirescens</i> Bellamy, 1839 (<i>Nat. Hist. South Devon.</i> : 420)	<i>Helix subvirescens</i>
<i>tenellus</i> Müller, 1774 (11)	<i>Limax tenellus</i>
<i>truncatulum</i> Müller, 1774 (130)	<i>Buccinum truncatulum</i>
<i>ulvae</i> Pennant, 1777 (<i>Brit. Zool.</i> 4: 132)	<i>Turbo ulvae</i>
<i>umbrosa</i> Pfeiffer, 1828 (<i>Naturg. deutsch. Moll.</i> 3: 27)	<i>Helix umbrosa</i>
<i>ventricosa</i> Draparnaud, 1801 (62)	<i>Pupa ventricosa</i>
<i>vermiculata</i> Müller, 1774 (20)	<i>Helix vermiculata</i>
<i>virgata</i> da Costa 1778 (<i>Hist. nat. Testaceorum Britanniae</i> : 79)	<i>Cochlea virgata</i>
<i>vortex</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (770)	<i>Helix vortex</i>
<i>vorticulus</i> Troschel, 1834 (<i>De Limnaeaceis</i> : 51)	<i>Planorbis vorticulus</i>

CLASS PELECYPODA

Specific Trivial Name	Original Combination
<i>anatinus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (706)	<i>Mytilus anatinus</i>
<i>cornea</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (678)	<i>Tellina cornea</i>
<i>crassus</i> Philipsson, 1788 (<i>Dissertatio</i> ... <i>nova Testaceorum Genera</i> : 17)	<i>Unio crassus</i>
<i>cygneus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (706)	<i>Mytilus cygneus</i>
<i>henslowiana</i> Sheppard, 1825 (<i>Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.</i> 14 : 150) ...	<i>Tellina henslowiana</i>
<i>lacustris</i> Müller, 1774 (204)	<i>Tellina lacustris</i>
<i>littoralis</i> Cuvier, 1797 (<i>Tableau élémentaire de l'Histoire naturelle des Animaux</i> : 425)	<i>Unio littoralis</i>
<i>milium</i> Held, 1836 (<i>Isis</i> (Oken) 29 : 281)	<i>Pisidium milium</i>
<i>moitessierianum</i> Paladilho, 1866 (<i>Rev. Mag. Zool.</i> (2) 18 : 172) ...	<i>Pisidium moitessierianum</i>
<i>nitidum</i> Jenyns, 1832 (<i>Trans. Camb. phil. Soc.</i> 4 : 304)	<i>Pisidium nitidum</i>
<i>obtusalis</i> Lamarck, 1818 (<i>Hist. Anim. sans Vertèbr.</i> 5 : 559)	<i>Cyclas obtusalis</i>
<i>pulchellum</i> Jenyns, 1832 (<i>Trans. Camb. phil. Soc.</i> 4 : 306)	<i>Pisidium pulchellum</i>
<i>rivicola</i> Lamarck, 1818 (<i>Hist. Anim. sans Vertèbr.</i> 5 : 558)	<i>Cyclas rivicola</i>
<i>solida</i> Normand, 1844 (<i>Cyclades</i> . . . de Valenciennes : 6)	<i>Cyclas solida</i>
<i>subtruncatum</i> Malm, 1855 (<i>Götheborgs K. Vet. Vitt. Samh. Handl.</i> 3 : 92)	<i>Pisidium subtruncatum</i>
<i>supinum</i> Schmidt, 1850 (<i>Z. f. Malakozool.</i> 7 : 119)	<i>Pisidium supinum</i>
<i>tenuilineatum</i> Stelfox, 1918 (<i>J. Conch.</i> 15 : 296)	<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i>
<i>transversa</i> Say, 1829 (<i>Disseminator of Useful Knowledge</i> , New Harmony, 2 : 356)	<i>Cyclas transversa</i>
<i>tumidus</i> Philipsson, 1788 (<i>Nova Test. Genera</i> : 17)	<i>Unio tumidus</i>
<i>vincentianum</i> Woodward, 1913 (<i>Catalogue Brit. Spec. Pisidium</i> : 127)	<i>Pisidium vincentianum</i>

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